



National Survey of Youth in Custody, 2018

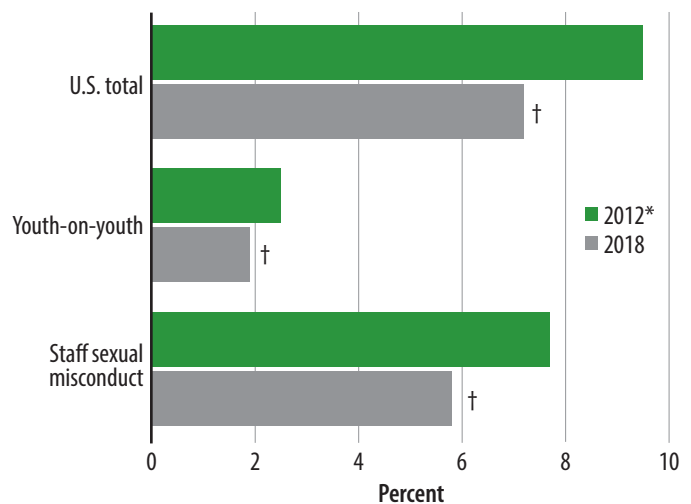
Sexual Victimization Reported by Youth in Juvenile Facilities, 2018

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In 2018, an estimated 7.1% of youth in juvenile facilities reported being sexually victimized during the prior 12 months, down from 9.5% in 2012 (figure 1). This report defines sexual victimization as any forced or coerced sexual activity with another youth or any sexual activity with facility staff that takes place in a juvenile correctional facility. From 2012 to 2018, the percentage of youth reporting sexual victimization involving another youth declined from 2.5% to 1.9%, and the percentage reporting sexual victimization by facility staff declined from 7.7% to 5.8%.

This report presents findings from the National Survey of Youth in Custody, 2018 (NSYC-3), conducted from March to December of 2018. The NSYC-3 was conducted in 327 facilities that housed juveniles, including 217 state-owned or -operated facilities and 110 locally or privately operated facilities that held state-placed youth under contract. An additional five sampled facilities were excluded because data on sexual victimization were not collected or could not be used. The NSYC-3 sexual-victimization survey was completed by 6,049 youth, who were sampled from at least one facility in every state and the District of Columbia.

FIGURE 1
Percent of youth in juvenile facilities reporting sexual victimization, 2012 and 2018



Note: Based on 6,049 interviews of youth in 2018 and 8,707 interviews of youth in 2012. When weighted, the samples represent the total number of adjudicated youth held in the U.S. in those years. Details may not sum to totals due to youth reporting multiple types of victimization. See *Methodology* for details about comparing the 2012 and 2018 estimates.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Survey of Youth in Custody, 2012 and 2018.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The overall rate of sexual victimization reported by youth declined from 9.5% in 2012 to 7.1% in 2018.
- In 2018, 5.8% of youth reported sexual misconduct by facility staff, and an estimated 2.1% of youth reported sexual misconduct by facility staff that involved force or coercion.
- In 2018, 1.9% of youth reported sexual victimization by another youth that involved force or coercion.
- Out of 113 facilities with enough interviews to qualify for facility-level rankings, 12 were identified as high-rate and 14 as low-rate based on the prevalence of sexual victimization reported by youth.
- Among states that were eligible for state-level estimates and had at least a 50% response rate among eligible sampled youth, the rate of sexual victimization reported by youth ranged from 0.0% to 12.3%.

The NSYC is part of BJS's National Prison Rape Statistics Program and collects data on allegations of sexual victimization as required by the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA; P.L. 108-79).

This report fulfills the requirement under PREA to provide a list of juvenile correctional facilities according to their prevalence of sexual victimization.

Terms and definitions

Force or coercion includes—

- physical force or threat of force
- other forms of pressure or coercion, such as threatening to get the youth in trouble; giving the youth money, favors, protection, or other special treatment; or repeatedly asking the youth to engage in sexual activity.

Sexual victimization reported by youth involves any forced or coerced sexual activity with another youth and any sexual activity with facility staff.¹

■ **Youth-on-youth sexual victimization involving force or coercion** includes—

- forced or coerced sexual acts
 - contact between the penis and the vagina or anus
 - penetration of the anal or vaginal opening of another person by a hand, finger, or other object
 - contact between the mouth and the penis, vagina, or anus
 - rubbing of another person's penis or vagina with a hand.
- other forced or coerced sexual activity that did not meet the description of sexual acts above
 - kissing on the lips
 - kissing another body part, not including those listed under sexual acts above
 - being shown something sexual, such as pictures or a movie
 - other sexual activity, whether or not it involved touching.

■ **Staff sexual misconduct that either did or did not involve force or coercion** includes—

- sexual acts
 - contact between the penis and the vagina or anus
 - penetration of the anal or vaginal opening of another person by a hand, finger, or other object
 - contact between the mouth and the penis, vagina, or anus
 - rubbing of another person's penis or vagina with a hand.
- other sexual activity that did not meet the description of sexual acts above
 - kissing on the lips
 - kissing another body part, not including those listed under sexual acts above
 - being shown something sexual, such as pictures or a movie
 - other sexual activity, whether or not it involved touching.

Consent requirements for youth under the legal age of consent (which varies by state) to participate in the survey was determined by administrators in each state, county, and private facility. Youth who had reached the legal age of consent did not need permission from a parent or guardian to participate.

■ **In loco parentis (ILP) consent** allows administrators to provide consent to contact the youth in their custody "in the place of the parent."

■ **Parental or guardian consent (PGC)** requires consent to be directly provided by the youth's parent or guardian.

¹The NSYC does not distinguish between completed and attempted sexual victimization.

An estimated 2.1% of youth reported that they were forced or coerced into sexual acts or other sexual activity with facility staff

In 2018, 4.0% of youth in juvenile facilities reported sexual victimization that involved force or coercion, either by another youth or by facility staff (not shown in tables). An estimated 1.9% of youth reported sexual victimization involving force or coercion by another youth (table 1). The 1.9% rate comprises—

- 1.2% of youth who reported incidents of forced or coerced sexual acts—sexual activity that involved touching or penetrating of sexual body parts
- 0.5% of youth who reported being forced or coerced into other sexual activity with another youth that did not meet the description of forced or coerced sexual acts, such as kissing on the mouth, looking at private body parts, or being shown something sexual

TABLE 1
Youth reporting sexual victimization in juvenile facilities, by type of incident, 2012 and 2018

Type of incident	Percent of youth reporting sexual victimization ^a		Standard error	
	2018	2012*	2018	2012
Total prevalence rate of sexual victimization	7.1% †	9.5%	0.40%	0.42%
Youth-on-youth sexual victimization involving force or coercion ^b	1.9% †	2.5%	0.19%	0.22%
Forced or coerced sexual acts ^c	1.2	1.7	0.14	0.17
Other forced or coerced sexual activity ^d	0.5	0.6	0.11	0.09
Unknown type of forced or coerced sexual activity	0.2	0.3	0.07	0.12
Staff sexual misconduct ^e	5.8% †	7.7%	0.38%	0.37%
Force or coercion reported ^f	2.1 †	3.5	0.25	0.23
Sexual acts ^g	1.8 †	3.1	0.21	0.22
Other sexual activity ^d	0.2	0.2	0.08	0.06
Unknown type of sexual activity	0.1	0.2	0.06	0.05
No report of force or coercion	3.9	4.7	0.33	0.30
Sexual acts ^g	3.6	4.3	0.33	0.29
Other sexual activity ^h	0.3	0.4	0.06	0.08
Number of youth in eligible juvenile facilities ⁱ	12,750	18,140		
Number of youth reporting sexual victimization	900	1,720		

Note: See *Terms and definitions* for information about the type of incident. Details do not sum to totals due to rounding and because 0.6% of youth in 2018 and 0.7% of youth in 2012 reported more than one type of victimization (youth-on-youth or staff sexual misconduct). The total sexual victimization rate can be derived by adding the youth-on-youth rate to the staff sexual misconduct rate, then subtracting the rate of youth who reported more than one type of victimization, such that 1.9% + 5.8% – 0.6% = 7.1%. Estimates for 2018 data are based on 6,049 interviews of youth in 327 juvenile facilities. Estimates for 2012 are based on 8,707 interviews of youth in 326 facilities. When weighted, the samples represented the total number of adjudicated youth held in sample-eligible juvenile facilities in the U.S. during those years. See *Methodology*.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aYouth were asked to report on incidents of sexual victimization by another youth or facility staff in the past 12 months, or since admission to the facility if they had been in the facility for less than 12 months.

^bExcludes acts in which there was no report of force or coercion. Called “youth-on-youth” in prior reports.

^cCalled “non-consensual sexual acts” in prior reports.

^dCalled “other sexual contacts only” in prior reports.

^eApproximately 0.2% of youth in 2018 and 0.4% of youth in 2012 reported separate incidents of staff sexual misconduct, at least one with a report of force or coercion, and at least one with no report of force or coercion. In 2012, youth who reported staff sexual misconduct were asked to indicate who initiated the sexual activity. An estimated 36.4% stated it was always the facility staff who initiated, 17.4% stated it was always the youth who initiated, and 46.3% indicated that the sexual activity was sometimes initiated by the youth and sometimes by the staff. Questions about who initiated the sexual activity were not included on the National Survey of Youth in Custody conducted in 2018.

^fIncludes physical force, threat of force, other force or pressure, and other forms of coercion, such as being threatened with punishment, being given money, favors, protection, or special treatment, or being repeatedly asked to engage in sexual activity.

^gCalled “excluding touching” in prior reports.

^hCalled “other sexual contacts only” in prior reports.

ⁱIn both 2012 and 2018, juvenile facilities were eligible for inclusion if they housed youth for at least 90 days, had a juvenile residential population of more than 25% adjudicated youth, and held at least 10 adjudicated youth. The 2012 survey included an additional eligibility condition for contract facilities, such that contract facilities were only included when they were located in states where contract facilities held at least 20% of all state-adjudicated youth or where fewer than 80 completed interviews were expected from youth held in state facilities. This additional requirement for contract facilities was not used for the 2018 survey. If the additional eligibility condition had been applied in 2018, the total number of youth in eligible juvenile facilities would have been reduced from 12,750 to 11,900.

See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Survey of Youth in Custody, 2012 and 2018.

- 0.2% of youth who reported forced or coerced sexual activity with another youth but did not provide further information about the type of activity.

In 2018, an estimated 2.1% of youth reported that they were sexually victimized by staff through force or coercion. Forced or coerced sexual acts or other sexual activity with facility staff included sexual activity involving physical force, threat of force, or other forms of pressure or coercion, such as being given money, favors, protection, or special treatment or being repeatedly asked to engage in sexual activity. The 2.1% rate includes—

- 1.8% of youth who reported that they were forced or coerced into engaging in sexual acts—sexual activity involving touching or penetrating of sexual body parts
- 0.2% of youth who reported that the forced or coerced sexual contact with staff involved other sexual activity, such as kissing on the mouth, looking at private body parts, or being shown something sexual, such as pictures or a movie

- 0.1% of youth who reported forced or coerced sexual activity with facility staff but did not provide additional information about the type of activity.

An estimated 3.9% of youth reported that they had sexual contact with facility staff that did not involve force, threat of force, or coercion.

An estimated 7.1% of male youth and 6.6% of female youth reported being sexually victimized during the prior 12 months

In juvenile facilities in 2018, female youth (4.7%) were more likely than male youth (1.6%) to report youth-on-youth sexual victimization involving force or coercion (table 2). The 4.7% rate for females comprises—

- 1.9% of youth who reported incidents of forced or coerced sexual acts—sexual activity that involved touching or penetrating of sexual body parts
- 2.5% of youth who reported being forced or coerced into other sexual activity with another youth that did not meet the description of forced or coerced sexual acts, such as kissing on the mouth, looking at private body parts, or being shown something sexual

TABLE 2
Youth reporting sexual victimization in juvenile facilities, by type of incident and sex of youth, 2018

Type of incident	Percent of youth reporting sexual victimization			Standard error		
	Total	Male youth*	Female youth	Total	Male youth	Female youth
Total prevalence rate of sexual victimization	7.1%	7.1%	6.6%	0.40%	0.44%	1.22%
Youth-on-youth sexual victimization involving force or coercion ^a	1.9%	1.6%	4.7% †	0.19%	0.19%	1.17%
Force or coerced sexual acts ^b	1.2	1.1	1.9 †	0.14	0.15	0.55
Other forced or coerced sexual activity ^c	0.5	0.2	2.5 †	0.11	0.07	1.05
Unknown type of sexual activity	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.07	0.08	0.18
Staff sexual misconduct	5.8%	6.1%	2.9% †	0.38%	0.42%	0.56%
Force or coercion reported ^d	2.1	2.2	1.5	0.25	0.28	0.39
Sexual acts ^e	1.8	1.8	1.3	0.21	0.23	0.38
Other sexual activity ^c	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08	0.09	0.15
Unknown type of sexual activity	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.06	0.06	0.00
No report of force or coercion	3.9	4.1	1.3 †	0.33	0.37	0.37
Sexual acts ^e	3.6	3.9	0.6 †	0.33	0.37	0.25
Other sexual activity ^c	0.3	0.2	0.8 †	0.06	0.06	0.30

Note: See *Terms and definitions* for information about the type of incident. Details do not sum to totals due to rounding and because 0.6% of male youth and 1.1% of female youth reported more than one type of victimization (youth-on-youth or staff sexual misconduct). The total sexual victimization rate can be derived by adding the youth-on-youth rate to the staff sexual misconduct rate, then subtracting the rate of youth who reported more than one type of victimization, such that 1.9% + 5.8% - 0.6% = 7.1%. Estimates are based on 6,049 interviews of youth in 327 juvenile facilities.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aExcludes acts in which there was no report of force or coercion. Called “youth-on-youth” in prior reports.

^bCalled “non-consensual sexual acts” in prior reports.

^cCalled “other sexual contacts only” in prior reports.

^dIncludes physical force, threat of force, other force or pressure, and other forms of coercion, such as being threatened with punishment, being given money, favors, protection, or special treatment, or being repeatedly asked to engage in sexual activity.

^eCalled “excluding touching” in prior reports.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Survey of Youth in Custody, 2018.

- 0.2% of youth who reported forced or coerced sexual activity with another youth but did not provide further information about the type of activity.

Male youth (6.1%) were more likely than female youth (2.9%) to report experiencing staff sexual misconduct. Two-thirds of staff sexual misconduct reported by male youth did not involve force or coercion (4.1%). Regardless of whether the youth were male or female, the majority of staff sexual misconduct reported by youth involved sexual acts—sexual activity that involved touching or penetrating of sexual body parts.

12 facilities were identified as having a high rate of sexual victimization

Among the 327 facilities on which the sexual-victimization estimates were based, 113 had a sufficient number of completed interviews from which to calculate reliable facility-level estimates. (See *Methodology*.) Based on all reports of both youth-on-youth victimization and staff sexual

misconduct, 12 of these facilities had sexual-victimization rates that were identified as high compared to other facilities (**table 3**).

Administrators in each state, county, and private facility determined the type of consent required for youth to participate in the NSYC-3. *In loco parentis* (ILP) consent was provided in facilities in which administrators could provide consent to contact youth in place of the parent. Other facilities required that consent from parents or guardians (PGC) be obtained to allow youth to participate in the survey. (See *Methodology* for a breakdown of consent type across sampled facilities.)

The consent requirement that administrators adopted affected response rates in the facilities. To ensure that comparisons between facilities accounted for this effect, the 2018 data were stratified by the type of consent. Facilities were compared to other facilities that used similar consent requirements (i.e., ILP facilities were compared to other ILP facilities, and

TABLE 3
Juvenile facilities with high rates of sexual victimization, by consent type, 2018

Facility/type of consent	Number of respondents	Response rate ^a	Percent ^b	Youth reporting sexual victimization	
				Lower bound	Upper bound
All facilities – U.S. total	6,049	53.6%	7.1%	6.3%	7.9%
<i>In loco parentis</i> consent^c	4,213	71.5%	7.5%	6.7%	8.4%
Liberty Juv. Unit for Specialized Trtmt. (FL) ^d	23	85.2	26.1	18.1	36.0
Hastings Comprehensive Mental Health Trtmt. Prog. (FL) ^d	49	86.0	22.4	17.3	28.6
Gulf Acad. (FL) ^d	33	76.7	21.2	14.1	30.6
McLennan Co. State Juv. Corr. Fac. (TX)	113	62.4	16.1	12.1	21.1
Gainesville State School (TX)	94	60.3	16.0	11.7	21.4
Arkansas Juv. Assess. & Trtmt. Ctr. (AR) ^{d,e}	77	77.0	14.3	10.1	19.9
Oak Creek Yth. Corr. Fac. (OR) ^f	42	91.3	14.3	10.3	19.5
Ron Jackson State Juv. Corr. Complex Unit I (TX) ^e	100	76.9	14.0	10.1	19.1
Juv. Corr. Ctr. - St. Anthony (ID) ^e	116	94.3	12.9	10.9	15.3
Parental/guardian consent^g	1,836	34.0%	6.6%	5.2%	8.2%
Macon Yth. Dev. Campus (GA) ^f	21	72.4	19.0	10.6	31.8
Circleville Juv. Corr. Fac. (OH)	54	45.4	16.7	10.5	25.4
New Jersey Training School (NJ)	52	51.0	14.3	8.5	23.1

Note: High-rate facilities are those in which the lower bound of the confidence interval is larger than 1.25 times the national average, among facilities within the same type of interview consent. Facilities housed males only unless otherwise noted. Of the 327 facilities on which the national estimates are based, 113 had enough completed interviews to qualify as high- or low-rate.

^aPercentage of youth responding. Excludes interviews with extreme or inconsistent response patterns. See *Methodology*.

^bYouth were asked to report on incidents of sexual victimization by another youth or facility staff in the past 12 months, or since admission to the facility if they had been in the facility for less than 12 months.

^cFacilities in which administrators provide consent to contact youth in place of the parent.

^dFacility was locally or privately operated and held state-placed youth.

^eFacility housed both males and females. Both were sampled at this facility.

^fFacility housed females only.

^gFacilities in which parental or guardian consent is required to allow youth to participate in the survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Survey of Youth in Custody, 2018.

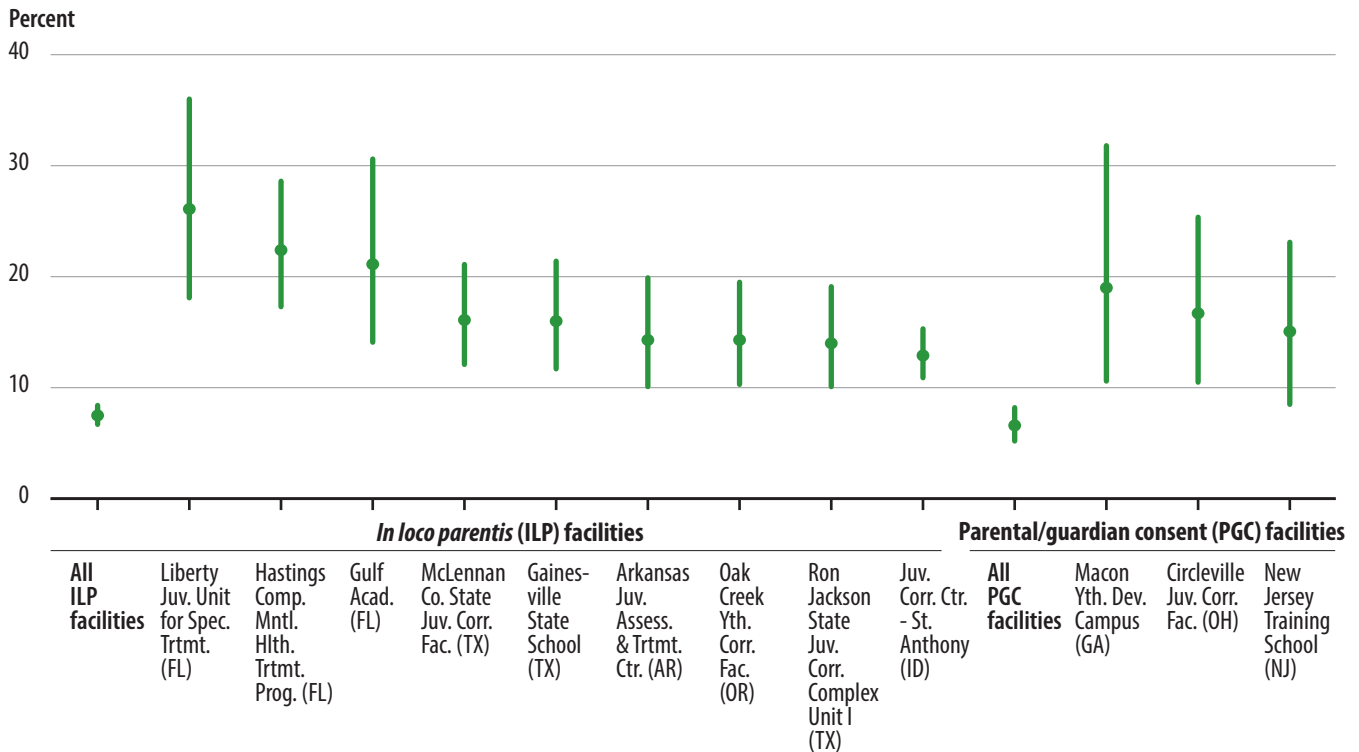
PGC facilities were compared to other PGC facilities). Each high-rate facility had a 95% confidence interval with a lower bound that was larger than 1.25 times the national average.

Nine ILP facilities were designated as high-rate facilities. Liberty Juvenile Unit for Specialized Treatment (Florida) recorded the highest overall rate at 26.1%, with a 95% confidence interval that ranged from 18.1% to 36.0% (figure 2). Hastings Comprehensive Mental Health Treatment Program (Florida) had a rate of 22.4%, and Gulf Academy (Florida) had a rate of 21.2%. The lower bound of the confidence intervals for each of the nine high-rate ILP

facilities was 10.1% or higher, which was above the 9.4% threshold for having more than 1.25 times the 7.5% average rate among ILP facilities.

Three PGC facilities were designated as high-rate facilities. Macon Youth Development Campus (Georgia), which housed only female youth, recorded a sexual-victimization rate of 19.0%. This was followed by Circleville Juvenile Correctional Facility (Ohio), with a rate of 16.7%, and New Jersey Training School (New Jersey), with a rate of 14.3%. The lower bound of the confidence intervals for these facilities was 8.5% or above, more than 1.25 times the 6.6% average rate among PGC facilities overall.

FIGURE 2
Confidence intervals at 95% level for juvenile facilities with high rates of sexual victimization, by consent type, 2018



Note: See table 3 for estimates.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Survey of Youth in Custody, 2018.

14 facilities were identified as low-rate, and 26 facilities had no reported sexual victimizations

The survey is unable to provide an exact identification of the facilities with the lowest rates of sexual victimization. Twenty-six of the 113 participating facilities for which facility-level estimates could be reported had no reported incidents of sexual victimization. Because youth in these facilities were sampled and not all sampled youth participated in the survey, the estimated numbers of youth who experience a sexual victimization are also subject to sampling error and could vary if a different group had been interviewed. Although the lower bound of the 95% confidence interval in each of these facilities is 0%, the upper bound varies depending on the number of completed interviews in each facility.

To be considered low, the upper bound of the 95% confidence interval around a facility's sexual-victimization rate had to be lower than 0.75 times the average rate for comparable facilities.

Fourteen of the ILP facilities were designated as low-rate facilities (table 4). The upper bound of the confidence intervals for each of these facilities was 5.2% or lower, which was less than three-quarters of the 7.5% average rate among ILP facilities overall. Columbus Youth Academy (Florida) had the confidence interval with the lowest upper bound, at 2.4%, followed by Kenneth Honey Rubenstein Juvenile Center (West Virginia), with an upper bound of 2.9%.

Five PGC facilities had no reported incidents of sexual victimization; however, the upper bounds of the confidence intervals in these facilities did not meet the requirements for designation as low-rate. Although the lower bound of the confidence interval in each was 0%, the upper bound was not less than three-quarters of the average rate of 6.6% among PGC facilities overall. Sampling error was too great among these facilities to reliably classify them as low-rate. These five PGC facilities with no reported incidents of sexual victimization were located in Georgia (1),

TABLE 4
Juvenile facilities with low rates of sexual victimization, 2018

Facility	Number of respondents	Response rate ^a	Youth reporting sexual victimization		
			Percent ^b	95% confidence interval	
				Lower bound	Upper bound
All facilities – U.S. total	6,049	53.6%	7.1%	6.3%	7.9%
<i>In loco parentis</i> consent ^c	4,213	71.5%	7.5%	6.7%	8.4%
Columbus Yth. Acad. (FL)	36	87.8	0.0	0.0	2.4
Kenneth Honey Rubenstein Juv. Ctr. (WV)	28	90.3	0.0	0.0	2.9
Juv. Corr. Ctr. - Lewiston (ID)	22	95.7	0.0	0.0	3.0
Northwest Reg. Yth. Ctr. (MO)	25	86.2	0.0	0.0	3.5
Grand Mesa Yth. Svcs. Ctr. (CO) ^d	26	86.7	0.0	0.0	3.6
Girardot Ctr. for Yth. & Family (MO)	17	94.4	0.0	0.0	3.7
Sears Yth. Ctr. (MO)	32	78.0	0.0	0.0	3.7
Yth. Diagnostic & Dev. Ctr. (Males) (NM)	30	75.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
Garza Co. Reg. Juv. Ctr. (TX) ^e	24	85.7	0.0	0.0	4.2
Broward Yth. Trtmt. Ctr. (FL) ^e	26	78.8	0.0	0.0	4.6
Camino Nuevo Yth. Ctr. (NM) ^d	31	70.5	0.0	0.0	4.8
Giddings State School (TX) ^e	120	71.4	2.5	1.3	4.9
Ft. Bellefontaine Campus (MO)	15	93.8	0.0	0.0	5.2
Camp Avery (MO)	15	93.8	0.0	0.0	5.2

Note: Low-rate facilities are those in which the upper bound of the confidence interval is lower than 0.75 times the national average. Facilities housed males only unless otherwise noted. Of the 327 facilities on which the national estimates are based, 113 had enough completed interviews to qualify as high- or low-rate.

^aPercentage of youth responding. Excludes interviews with extreme or inconsistent response patterns. See *Methodology*.

^bYouth were asked to report on incidents of sexual victimization by another youth or facility staff in the past 12 months, or since admission to the facility if they had been in the facility for less than 12 months.

^cFacilities in which administrators provide consent to contact youth in place of the parent.

^dFacility housed both males and females. Both were sampled at this facility.

^eFacility was locally or privately operated and held state-placed youth.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Survey of Youth in Custody, 2018.

Massachusetts (1), South Carolina (2), and Virginia (1). (See appendix table 1.) It should be reiterated that the facilities listed as having the highest or lowest rates of sexual victimization are those with the highest or lowest rates among the 113 facilities that had enough completed interviews to generate reliable facility-level estimates. The other 214 facilities, or nearly two-thirds of all of the facilities on which the national estimates were based, did not have enough interviews to qualify as high- or low-rate facilities.

Ohio was identified as a high-rate state, and Pennsylvania as a low-rate state

In addition to national- and facility-level estimates, the 2018 survey was designed to provide state-level estimates of sexual victimization of youth in juvenile facilities. State estimates provide feedback to administrators, especially those whose facilities participated in the survey but were too small or had too few participating youth to provide reliable facility-level estimates. About two-thirds of the facilities—214 of 327 facilities—had too few completed interviews (less than 15) or fell below the standards of statistical precision needed to produce facility-level sexual-victimization rates. (See *Methodology*.)

Based on criteria similar to those used to identify low-rate facilities, the only state that met the statistical standard of having a low juvenile sexual-victimization

rate was Pennsylvania, with a statewide rate of 0.8% (table 5). With a 95% confidence interval of between 0.1% and 4.8%, the upper bound for Pennsylvania was less than three-quarters of the average sexual-victimization rate of 6.6% in PGC states. Seven other states—Massachusetts, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Wyoming—had no reported incidents of sexual victimization. However, due to relatively small numbers of participating youth, these states did not meet the requirements for being designated as low-rate. In each of these states, while the lower bound of the confidence interval was 0%, the upper bound was more than three-quarters of the rate for states with comparable interview-consent requirements.

With a statewide rate of 15.3% and a 95% confidence interval of between 10.0% and 22.5%, Ohio was the only state that met the statistical standard of having a high juvenile sexual-victimization rate. Wisconsin had a statewide rate of 21.5% and a confidence interval with a lower bound (8.7%) that was more than 1.25 times the average rate of other PGC states, but the response rate in the state (13.8%) was too low to reliably include Wisconsin among high-rate states. In all, 41 states had a response rate that was high enough to be eligible for consideration as a high- or low-rate state.

TABLE 5
Percent of youth in juvenile facilities reporting sexual victimization, by consent type and state, 2018

State/type of consent	Number of respondents	Response rate ^a	Youth reporting sexual victimization		
			Percent ^b	95% confidence interval	
				Lower bound	Upper bound
All facilities - U.S. total	6,049	53.6%	7.1%	6.3%	7.9%
<i>In loco parentis</i> consent ^c	4,284	71.3%	7.5%	6.7%	8.4%
Alabama	164	83.7	3.6	1.6	7.7
Alaska ^d	49	86.6	8.2	3.2	19.4
Arizona	98	62.0	8.2	4.1	15.6
Arkansas	162	73.3	9.8	6.0	15.5
Colorado	318	71.0	5.4	3.3	8.7
Florida	856	67.3	8.9	7.1	11.2
Idaho	201	84.1	8.8	5.5	13.6
Illinois ^d	166	66.2	9.6	6.0	15.1
Indiana	242	80.1	6.7	4.2	10.3
Iowa	57	67.1	12.3	6.1	23.3
Kansas	115	70.7	8.1	4.4	14.5
Kentucky	105	75.7	6.2	3.0	12.2
Maine	22	59.5	9.1	2.4	28.5
Mississippi	32	54.2	3.1	0.5	16.2
Missouri	401	86.1	4.0	2.5	6.5

Continued on next page

TABLE 5 (continued)**Percent of youth in juvenile facilities reporting sexual victimization, by consent type and state, 2018**

State/type of consent	Number of respondents	Response rate ^a	Youth reporting sexual victimization		
			Percent ^b	95% confidence interval	
				Lower bound	Upper bound
Montana	24	68.6	8.3	2.2	26.5
New Mexico	91	73.4	1.1	0.2	5.9
North Dakota ^d	19	47.4	0.0	0.0	12.7
Oregon	349	72.4	6.0	3.8	9.4
Rhode Island	37	62.3	5.2	1.4	18.0
Texas	610	65.8	10.3	7.9	13.3
West Virginia	79	78.2	5.5	2.1	13.4
Parental/guardian consent^e	1,765	33.4%	6.6%	5.2%	8.2%
California ^d	173	41.7	3.8	1.9	7.7
Georgia	288	50.6	5.2	3.2	8.3
Louisiana	139	43.0	6.1	1.4	23.3
Maryland	26	23.0	7.5	1.2	34.7
Massachusetts	23	40.4	0.0	0.0	11.5
Michigan	43	19.6	3.0	0.5	15.7
Minnesota	21	41.2	6.6	2.2	17.9
Nebraska	23	11.2	8.2	1.9	29.2
Nevada	19	10.7	0.0	0.0	15.8
New Jersey	107	48.7	9.3	5.3	15.7
New York	88	38.6	4.7	1.7	12.6
North Carolina	64	35.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Ohio	140	34.4	15.3	10.0	22.5
Oklahoma	44	24.0	5.1	1.6	14.5
Pennsylvania	98	37.9	0.8	0.1	4.8
South Carolina	25	8.6	0.0	0.0	15.4
South Dakota	15	51.7	0.0	0.0	12.2
Tennessee	39	24.5	2.4	0.4	13.0
Utah	49	43.4	3.1	0.5	16.3
Virginia	92	37.6	5.1	1.8	13.9
Washington	114	34.4	6.2	2.4	15.4
Wisconsin	30	13.8	21.5	8.7	43.9
Wyoming ^d	36	50.5	0.0	0.0	6.9

Note: Data for Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, New Hampshire, and Vermont are not reported due to insufficient data to provide a state rate. See *Methodology*.

^aPercentage of youth responding. Excludes interviews with extreme or inconsistent response patterns. Based on all participating facilities.

^bYouth were asked to report on incidents of sexual victimization by another youth or facility staff in the past 12 months, or since admission to the facility if they had been in the facility for less than 12 months.

^cStates in which facility administrators provide consent to contact youth in place of the parent.

^dNumber of respondents and weighted percentages include youth in all participating facilities, except one facility for which estimates were not published to protect against imputation of a victimization estimate for the eliminated facility. See *Methodology*.

^eStates in which facilities require parental or guardian consent to allow youth to participate in the survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Survey of Youth in Custody, 2018.

Methodology

Sampling of facilities

The National Survey of Youth in Custody, 2018 (NSYC-3) sampled facilities that were owned or operated by state juvenile correctional authorities, and locally or privately operated juvenile facilities that were contracting with states to hold adjudicated youth. Only those that were housing youth for at least 90 days, having a juvenile residential population of more than 25% adjudicated youth, and holding at least 10 adjudicated youth were eligible for the NSYC-3. The resulting survey universe comprised all adjudicated youth in eligible state-owned or -operated facilities and all state-placed adjudicated youth in eligible locally and privately operated facilities.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) based the initial list of juvenile residential facilities on information from the 2015 Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement, conducted by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. In the first stage, 453 facilities (314 state and 139 contract) met the eligibility criteria for the NSYC-3. Locally or privately operated facilities that held no youth under state contract were excluded from the sample frame. All youth in locally or privately operated contract facilities were included if at least one youth was placed in the facility by the state. As the sample frame of facilities was further refined, BJS identified 33 additional contract facilities that were holding state-placed adjudicated youth and added them to the sample, for a total of 486 facilities in the frame.

Subsequent research on the sample frame of facilities found 148 of the 486 facilities to be out-of-scope. Facilities were designated as out-of-scope if they—

- were closed or scheduled to close before the data collection (33)
- did not house youth for more than 90 days or had an average length of stay of less than 30 days (35)
- did not house state-placed youth (42) or adjudicated youth (11)
- merged with another enrolled facility (7) or were a duplicate of another enrolled facility (3)
- did not meet size criteria when sampled individually (2)
- were no longer a juvenile corrections facility (2)
- were not selected in a subsample (13).

All eligible state-owned or -operated facilities in the survey universe were selected with certainty, as were contract facilities with 20 or more adjudicated youth. In seven states (Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Louisiana, Oregon, and South Carolina), 30 contract facilities held between 10 to 19 adjudicated youth. Seventeen of those 30 contract facilities were subsampled with equal probability of selection in each state.

Of the remaining 338 eligible juvenile facilities, 6 lacked consent for a sufficient number of youth to permit data collection. An additional 5 facilities were excluded because data on sexual victimization were not collected or could not be used. The NSYC-3 was ultimately conducted in 327 facilities, each of which yielded at least one usable sexual-victimization survey.

Sampling of youth

Administrators in each state, county, and private facility determined the type of consent required for youth to participate. Youth who had reached the legal age of consent did not need permission from a parent or guardian. For youth under the legal age of consent, administrators in 129 facilities provided *in loco parentis* (ILP) consent. In 48 facilities, administrators provided parents with an opportunity to withhold consent; administrators in these facilities provided ILP consent for youth where the parent did not refuse consent (passive consent). In 150 facilities, administrators required that consent be obtained directly from the parents or guardians (PGC) of youth under the legal age of consent. In all facilities, youth also had to provide direct assent to participate in the interview.

Five weeks before data collection, the NSYC-3 project team requested that administrators in ILP facilities provide a roster of all adjudicated youth assigned a bed. In PGC facilities and facilities that employed both PGC and ILP based on the age of the youth, the project team requested rosters 9 weeks prior to data collection. The initial rosters were updated to reflect any additional youth admitted or discharged before the first day of data collection. Youth were randomly sampled from the initial and updated rosters.

Prior to data collection, field staff assessed the interviewing capacity at each facility. Capacity was based on the number of days, interviewing rooms, and available interviewers. In four large facilities, the youth were randomly subsampled so the number of sampled youth did not exceed interviewing capacity.

The final NSYC-3 universe represented 12,750 adjudicated youth held in state-owned or -operated juvenile facilities or placed in locally or privately operated juvenile facilities that met the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the sample. After subsampling, the final sample of youth was 12,362. A total of 6,910 youth participated in the survey, with 6,211 youth completing the sexual-victimization survey and 699 completing an alternative survey on topics such as living conditions in the facility, mental health, drug and alcohol use, and education.

Weighting and non-response adjustment for facility and national estimates

To generate facility estimates, each youth was assigned an initial weight corresponding to the inverse of the probability of selection within each facility. A series of adjustments was applied to the initial weight to compensate for any subsampling or non-response.

Subsampling of youth within a facility occurred for two reasons. First, in four facilities where the number of youth who consented to be interviewed was larger than the facility's interviewing capacity, a random subsample was excluded from the survey. Second, in every facility, a random subsample was selected to complete the alternative survey. In both circumstances, the weights of subsampled youth were distributed to the sampled youth using their subsampling probabilities.

Non-response adjustments were made at two points in the weighting process: to account for youth for whom PGC was required but could not be obtained; and to adjust for non-response among youth with consent to be interviewed. The following steps were taken to construct the non-response adjustments:

1. Initial adjustments were determined by creating groups of similar youth based on most serious offense, race or ethnicity, age, sex, and number of days housed in the facility.
2. Adjustment groups required a minimum of 10 responding youth. In many facilities, this minimum requirement resulted in no non-response adjustment because the facility had too few total interviews (i.e., less than 20) to create more than one group, or the difference between responding and non-responding youth was not statistically significant. In facilities where significant differences were observed, two or three non-response groups were usually created.

3. Within-facility weights were modified to reduce undue influence from a relatively small number of respondents with large sample weights. If the largest respondent weight was more than four times the smallest weight in the same facility, the largest weights were adjusted so the large-to-small ratio within the facility would not exceed four.

To generate national estimates, each sampled facility was assigned a weight that corresponded to the inverse of the facility's probability of selection into the sample, and the weight was adjusted for facility non-response. The final national-level youth weights were then calculated by multiplying the adjusted facility weights by the adjusted youth weights. For national weighting adjustments, the large-to-small weight ratio was capped at 24. In each instance, the difference in weighted counts was distributed to the remaining youth.

Calculating response rates

BJS conducted a data-quality review of the 6,211 completed sexual-victimization surveys. The review identified 162 surveys that either did not provide sufficient information to determine whether a sexual victimization had occurred (63) or provided extreme or inconsistent responses (99). (See appendix 3 for information on extreme and inconsistent response patterns.) Excluding these 162 responses, 6,049 survey responses from adjudicated youth held in eligible facilities were used to generate estimates of sexual victimization.

The final facility-level response rate was 98.2% (332 participating facilities out of the total of 338 eligible). The final youth-level response rate was 54.6% (6,049 usable responses from the sexual-victimization survey and 699 usable responses from the alternative survey, out of the total 12,362 eligible sampled youth). The overall NSYC-3 response rate was 53.6%, calculated by multiplying the final facility-level response rate by the final youth-level response rate.

Separate response rates were calculated for each participating facility. (See appendix table 1.) An initial response rate for each facility was calculated by dividing the sum of youth who provided a usable response from the sexual-victimization survey by the number of youth sampled for the sexual-victimization survey. The final response rate was then multiplied by 100.

Facility-level estimates

Facility-level estimates were published in this report if they met a set of criteria to ensure minimum reliability:

1. They were based on at least 15 completed sexual-victimization interviews.
2. They represented facilities with a 30% or greater response rate.
3. They had a minimum coefficient of variation of 30% and were significantly precise to detect a high victimization rate. (See *Standard errors and confidence intervals*.)

Based on these criteria, facility-level estimates were reported for 113 of the 327 participating facilities. (See appendix table 1.) These facilities accounted for approximately 58% of the adjudicated youth covered in the NSYC-3.

To identify high- and low-rate facilities, the 113 facilities with facility-level estimates were separated by the type of interview-consent to account for differences in response rates. The national victimization rate was calculated separately for ILP and PGC facilities. The victimization rate for each ILP facility was compared to the national ILP victimization rate of 7.5%, and the victimization rate for each PGC facility was compared to the average national PGC victimization rate of 6.6%.

Facilities were placed in the high-rate group when the lower bound of the 95% confidence interval was at least 25% higher than the national victimization rate for their type of interview consent (ILP or PGC). (See table 3.) Facilities were placed in the low-rate group when the upper bound of the 95% confidence interval was 25% lower than the national victimization rate for their consent type. (See table 4.)

State-level estimates

State-level estimates were created in a manner similar to that described above in *Weighting and non-response adjustment for facility and national estimates*. For the published facilities (i.e., those that met the minimum reliability criteria described above), the national weights were used. For unpublished facilities (i.e., those that did not meet the minimum reliability criteria), the weights for youth were created in two steps. First, sampled youth in the unpublished facilities were combined into a single pseudo-facility. Second, final

weights were created, making adjustments within the facility for subsampling, non-response, and trimming extreme weights.

State-level estimates were generated for 45 states. In five states (Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Hampshire, and Vermont) and the District of Columbia, state-level estimates were not published because either only one facility was sampled or because sampling in one or more facilities did not yield enough responses to meet publishing criteria.

Four approaches were used to produce state estimates:

1. In seven states (Arizona, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, and Montana), facility-level estimates were published for all participating facilities. A state-level rate was calculated by dividing the combined weighted counts of youth reporting sexual victimization in all facilities by the combined weighted count of all youth in all of the participating facilities.
2. In five states (Alaska, California, Illinois, North Dakota, and Wyoming), facility-level estimates were published for all participating facilities, except for one facility in each state, to protect against imputation of a victimization estimate for the eliminated facility. In these five states, a rate was calculated by dividing the combined weighted counts of youth who reported sexual victimization in the published facilities by the combined weighted counts of all youth in the published facilities.
3. In 22 states (Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, North Carolina, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia) one or more facilities had a published rate and two or more facilities did not have a published rate. In these states, a sexual-victimization rate was estimated by combining the weighted average of the estimates from published and unpublished facilities.
4. In 11 states (Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, and Wisconsin) no facility-level estimates were published, but all facilities grouped together by state collectively met the publication criteria.

A state-level rate was estimated by combining the data from all unpublished facilities based on the original probabilities of selection and weighting adjustments.

Standard errors and confidence intervals

Survey estimates are subject to sampling error. Within each facility, the sampling error varies by the size of the estimate, the number of completed interviews, and the size of the facility. Estimates of the standard errors for selected measures of sexual victimization are presented in tables that provide national-level estimates. Standard-error estimates can be used to construct confidence intervals around the survey estimates (e.g., numbers, percentages, and rates) and to test for significant differences between estimates.

For example, the 95% confidence interval around the percentage of youth who reported sexual victimization by another youth is approximately 1.9% plus or minus 1.96 times 0.2% (or 1.6% to 2.3%). Based on similarly conducted samples, 95% of the intervals would be expected to contain the true (but unknown) percentage.

To express the possible variation due to sampling associated with facility-level estimates, tables in this report provide lower and upper bounds of the related 95% confidence intervals. Because many facility samples are small and the estimates are close to zero, confidence intervals were constructed using an alternative method developed by E.B. Wilson.² This method produces an asymmetrical confidence interval around the facility estimates, in which the lower bound is constrained to be greater than or equal to 0% and the upper bound is less than or equal to 100%. The method also provides confidence intervals for facilities in which the survey estimates are zero (but other similarly conducted surveys could yield non-zero estimates).

Exposure period

To calculate comparative rates of sexual victimization, the facility provided each youth's most recent admission date. If the admission date was at least 12 months prior to the date of the survey, youth were asked questions related to their experiences during the past 12 months. If the admission date was less than 12 months prior to the interview, youth were

²See Wilson, E. B. (1927). Probable inference, the law of succession, and statistical inference. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 22(158), 209-212.

asked about their experiences since they arrived at the facility. Among all surveyed youth, the average period of time the youth were in the facility and could have been exposed to sexual victimization was 6.3 months.

Measuring sexual victimization

The NSYC-3 relied on youth reporting their own direct experience, rather than youth reporting on the experience of other youth. The strategy was to first ask if the youth had engaged in any type of sexual activity at the facility within the past 12 months or since they entered the facility, depending on their exposure period. Questions were not specific to the perpetrator or whether the sexual activity was forced or coerced.

The initial series of questions differed depending upon the age of the youth. Youth age 15 or older received questions related to the touching of body parts in a sexual way, involving oral, anal, or vaginal sex. Youth age 14 or younger were asked less-explicit questions about sexual activity. For example, rather than overt references to body parts and acts, the items used less-explicit language (e.g., "private parts"). This was done to avoid exposing younger respondents to explicit sexual references.

Youth who reported sexual activity were then asked if the activity occurred with other youth or with staff. They were then asked questions about the presence and nature of force or coercion associated with the sexual activity, including the use or threat of physical force; the use of another type of pressure; or if they were asked to engage in activity in return for money, favors, protection, or other special treatment. (See appendix 2.)

If the youth did not report any sexual contact in the initial screening items, the audio computer-assisted self-interview (ACASI) survey asked whether the youth had been forced or coerced into engaging in sexual activity. If the youth answered affirmatively, they were asked whether the event occurred with another youth or with a staff member. Follow-up questions, comparable to the initial screener questions, were asked of youth who reported victimization.

The ACASI survey presented additional questions related to both youth-on-youth and staff-on-youth sexual victimization. These questions collected information on the characteristics of the victimization, such as time and location; the number of victimization experiences; the race or ethnicity and sex of the perpetrator(s); injuries sustained and medical care

received by the youth as a result of the victimization; characteristics of the relationship between the youth and staff perpetrators; and reporting of the incident to authorities and action taken by facility administration after the victimization.

The entire ACASI questionnaire (listed as the National Survey of Youth in Custody-3) is available on the BJS website at www.bjs.gov.

Comparing 2012 and 2018 estimates

The overall number of state-owned and -operated juvenile residential facilities and the number of youth being held in them decreased from the time the NSYC-2 was fielded in 2012 to the time the NSYC-3 was fielded in 2018. During that period, the number of states using locally or privately owned contract facilities increased. This affected the way the 2018 NSYC sample was drawn.

As a result, the 2018 NSYC-3 sample included a larger number of locally or privately operated contract facilities than the 2012 NSYC-2, which collected data from contract facilities in only 15 states. The sample design for the NSYC-2 survey excluded locally or privately operated contract facilities for states in

which they were not needed for state-level estimation. However, by the 2018 NSYC-3, nearly every state was holding youth in both state and contract facilities, and responses to the 2018 survey from both types of facilities were combined to produce a state-level estimate where possible.

To make equivalent comparisons between 2012 and 2018 survey estimates, BJS analyzed data from states with contract facilities that were sampled in both survey years. Analysis of these data showed that rates of sexual victimization reported by youth had declined from an estimated 9.5% in 2012 to 7.2% in 2018. The unrestricted estimate for 2018 was 7.1%, indicating that the change in sample design had a negligible impact on the overall estimate of sexual victimization of youth in juvenile confinement facilities.

Additional analyses of the restricted data indicated similarly small impacts on the 2018 estimates of overall youth-on-youth sexual victimization (1.9% in both the restricted and the overall samples) and staff sexual misconduct (6.0% in the restricted 2018 sample compared to 5.8% in the overall sample). Because of the small impact on the overall estimates, the estimates presented in this report are from the unrestricted 2018 sample.

Interviews checked for extreme and inconsistent response patterns

As with any survey, the National Survey of Youth in Custody, 2018, is subject to measurement error. To reduce this error, the survey incorporated several design features, including—

1. the use of an audio-assisted questionnaire delivered via headphones to support respondents with literacy challenges
2. the use of “hot words” highlighted in a different color, which youth could access if they were uncertain about the definition
3. range checks for selected questions to guard against unrealistic values
4. logic checks that asked youth to verify their responses. To assist youth who had difficulty during the interview, the computer flagged those who spent a long time in particular sections of the interview and prompted the youth to obtain assistance from an interviewer. While these and other measures helped reduce error, they did not prevent it.

Once the interviews were completed, individual response patterns were assessed to identify interviews having inconsistent responses. Three response patterns were considered fatal and indicative of an unreliable interview:

- The full survey was completed in less than 15 minutes. Testing of the survey indicated that respondents who took the survey seriously could not reasonably complete the interview in less than 15 minutes.

- Youth reported that the most recent sexual victimization by staff or another youth happened before arriving at the current facility.
- Youth reported a rate of 1.5 or more incidents of forced sexual victimization per day by staff or another youth since the youth was admitted to the facility.

Of the 6,211 completed interviews, 63 interviews did not contain sufficient information and were dropped. Of the 6,148 usable completed interviews, 99 were dropped from the dataset as outliers. Most of those were dropped due to one or more fatal outliers mentioned above (84 of the 99). These interviews were excluded from the calculations of sexual victimization.

Seventeen additional indicators were developed to assess whether youth did not consistently report the details of events or provided inconsistent responses. (See appendix 3.) An estimated 94.2% of youth did not record any inconsistent responses, 4.6% reported one, 0.9% reported two, and 0.2% reported three or more. Fifteen interviews exhibited three or more indicators of inconsistent responses and were excluded from the calculation of sexual-victimization rates.

Appendix 1. NSYC-3 survey items measuring sexual activity within the juvenile facility during the past 12 months or since entering the facility, if less than 12 months

Males, ages 15 and older

C11. During the past 12 months, have you rubbed another person’s penis with your hand or has someone rubbed your penis with their hand?

C12. During the past 12 months, have you rubbed another person’s vagina with your hand?

C13. During the past 12 months, have you put your mouth on another person’s penis or has someone put their mouth on your penis?

C14. During the past 12 months, have you put your mouth on someone’s vagina?

C15. During the past 12 months, have you put your penis, finger, or something else inside someone else’s rear end or has someone put their penis, finger, or something else inside your rear end?

C16. During the past 12 months, have you put your penis, finger, or something else inside someone’s vagina?

C17. During the past 12 months, have you had any other kind of sexual contact with someone at this facility?

C17a. What kind of sexual contact was that? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

- Kissing on the lips 1
- Kissing other parts of the body..... 2
- Looking at private parts..... 3
- Showing something sexual, like pictures or a movie..... 4
- Something else that did not involve touching..... 5
- Something else that did involve touching 6

Females, ages 15 and older

C18. During the past 12 months, have you rubbed another person’s penis with your hand?

C19. During the past 12 months, have you rubbed someone else’s vagina with your hand or has someone else rubbed your vagina with their hand?

C20. During the past 12 months, have you put your mouth on another person’s penis?

C21. During the past 12 months, have you put your mouth on someone else’s vagina, or has someone put their mouth on your vagina?

C22. During the past 12 months, have you put your finger or something else inside someone else’s rear end or has someone put their penis, finger, or something else inside your rear end?

C23. During the past 12 months, have you put your finger or something else inside someone else’s vagina or has someone put their penis, finger, or something else inside your vagina?

C24. During the past 12 months, have you had any other kind of sexual contact with someone at this facility?

C24a. What kind of sexual contact was that? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

- Kissing on the lips 1
- Kissing other parts of the body..... 2
- Looking at private parts..... 3
- Showing something sexual, like pictures or a movie..... 4
- Something else that did not involve touching..... 5
- Something else that did involve touching 6

All youth ages 14 or younger

C1. The next questions are about sexual contacts that happen in this facility.

Sexual contacts are when someone touches your private parts or you touch someone else’s private parts in a sexual way.

By private parts, we mean any part of the body that would be covered by a bathing suit.

C11. During the past 12 months, have you rubbed anyone’s private parts with your hand or has anyone rubbed your private parts with their hand?

C12. During the past 12 months, have you put your mouth on anyone’s private parts or has anyone put their mouth on your private parts?

C13. During the past 12 months, have you put any part of your body inside anyone else’s private parts?

C13a. During the past 12 months, has anyone put part of their body inside your private parts?

C14. During the past 12 months, have you had any other kind of sexual contact with someone at this facility?

Continued on next page

Appendix 1. NSYC-3 survey items measuring sexual activity within the juvenile facility during the past 12 months or since arriving at the facility, if less than 12 months (continued)

C14a. What kind of sexual contact was that? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

- Kissing on the lips 1
- Kissing other parts of the body..... 2
- Looking at private parts..... 3
- Showing something sexual, like pictures or a movie..... 4
- Something else that did not involve touching..... 5
- Something else that did involve touching 6

Survey items measuring with whom the sexual activity occurred

C25. You've said that since you have been at this facility, you *[list of specific activities]*

Did (this/any of these) happen with a youth at this facility?

C27. During the past 12 months, which ones happened with a youth at this facility? *[list of specific activities]*

C28. You've said that since you have been at this facility, you *[list of specific activities]*

Did (this/any of these) happen with a member of the facility staff?

C30. During the past 12 months, which ones happened with a youth at this facility? *[list of specific activities]*

Appendix 2. NSYC-3 survey items measuring force or coercion

For incidents with youth

C31. During the past 12 months, did (this/any of these) ever happen because a youth at this facility used physical force or threat of physical force?

C34. During the past 12 months, did (this/any of these) ever happen because a youth at this facility forced or pressured you in some other way to do it?

C34a. How were you forced or pressured in some other way? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

- Another youth threatened you with harm 1
- Another youth threatened to get you in trouble with other youth..... 2
- Another youth threatened to get you trouble with the staff..... 3
- Another youth kept asking you to do it..... 4
- Another youth forced or pressured you in some other way 5

C36. During the past 12 months, did (this/any of these) ever happen with a youth at this facility in return for money, favors, protection, or other special treatment?

For incidents with staff

C45. During the past 12 months, did (this/any of these) ever happen because a staff member used physical force or threat of physical force?

C48. During the past 12 months, did (this/any of these) ever happen because a staff member forced or pressured you in some other way to do it?

C48a. How were you forced or pressured in some other way? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

- A staff member threatened you with harm..... 1
- A staff member threatened to get you in trouble with other youth..... 2
- A staff member threatened to get you trouble with the staff..... 3
- A staff member kept asking you to do it 4
- A staff member forced or pressured you in some other way 5

C50. During the past 12 months, did (this/any of these) ever happen with a staff member in return for money, favors, protection, or other special treatment?

Appendix 3. NSYC-3 survey items checked for extreme and inconsistent response patterns

Items unrelated to reports of sexual victimization

1. Reported one of the following:
 - being 8 feet tall or taller
 - weighing 500 pounds or more
 - having a Body Mass Index of either less than 15 or 50 or greater.
2. Youth responded “No” to the survey item “I am reading this survey carefully.”
3. Youth selected all race categories.
4. Youth selected the response option with the highest number of times for all 6 of the following survey items.
 - (How many times) did a grown up in your life hit, beat, kick, or physically abuse you in any way?
 - How many times have you ever been isolated or secluded in a separate room, other than your own room, without contact with other youth?
 - How many times have you been isolated or secluded to your own room for breaking facility rules?
 - How many different times were you in this...
 - Juvenile correctional facility, detention center, shelter or halfway house, boot camp, ranch, or forestry camp?
 - Substance abuse or other residential treatment center?
 - Group home, foster home, or independent living program?

Items related to reports of sexual victimization

5. Youth reported prior sexual assault while in a correctional facility before the current placement, but later in the survey reported they had never been in a prior facility.
- 6./7. Youth reported that the most recent sexual contact with staff or forced sexual contact with another youth happened more than 12 months ago.
- 8./9. Youth reported forced sexual contact by staff/youth in one section, but did not report specific types of coercion in another section of the questionnaire.
- 10./11. Youth reported having sexual contact with staff or forced sexual contact with youth, but did not provide the specific type of activity that occurred.
- 12./13. Youth did not provide details about a report of injury resulting from forced sexual contact with staff/youth.
- 14./15. Youth reported having sexual contact with staff/youth, but when asked “how many times,” responded with “0.”
16. Youth reported not being told of staff’s personal life, not receiving special treatment or protection by staff, or no other personal contact in one section, but reported the opposite in another section of the questionnaire for 3 or more survey questions.
17. Youth reported an extreme number of sexual assaults (e.g., 999, 9,999) or a number with non-quantitative significance (e.g., 69, 666).

APPENDIX TABLE 1

National Survey of Youth in Custody sample and response information for adjudicated youth who participated in the survey, by facility, 2018

Facility name	Number of youth sampled	Number of youth ineligible or excluded due to subsampling ^a	Number of adjudicated youth		
			All completed interviews	Sexual-victimization survey	Youth-level response rate ^b
All facilities – U.S. total	12,362	3,552	6,748	6,049	54.6%
Alabama					
Kennington Program - The Bridge ^c	18	7	16	14	87.5%
Laurel Oaks - Premier Behavioral Health Ctr. ^c	10	3	8	7	77.8
Mitchell Program - The Bridge ^c	19	4	17	15	88.2
Mt. Meigs Campus	133	17	111	99	82.5
Vacca Campus	40	17	35	31	86.1
Alaska					
Johnson Yth. Ctr.	11	0	10	8	88.9%
McLaughlin Yth. Ctr. ^d	63	3	55	50	86.2
Arizona					
Adobe Mountain School ^d	176	23	110	98	62.0%
Arkansas					
Arkansas Juv. Assess. & Trtmt. Ctr. ^{c,d}	112	13	86	77	77.0%
Colt Juv. Trtmt. Ctr.	9	6	6	6	75.0
Consolidated Yth. Svcs. Inc. - Shelter ^c	9	0	8	7	87.5
Dermott Juv. Corr. Fac.	33	3	26	23	76.7
Dermott Trtmt. Unit	18	5	9	8	50.0
Harrisburg Juv. Trtmt. Ctr.	14	1	3	3	23.1
Lewisville Juv. Trtmt. Ctr.	22	4	19	17	85.0
Mansfield Juv. Trtmt. Ctr. for Boys	9	6	8	7	87.5
Mansfield Juv. Trtmt. Ctr. for Girls ^e	13	2	11	10	83.3
Miller Co. Juv. Det. Ctr. ^{c,d}	7	9	4	4	66.7
California					
N.A. Chaderjian Yth. Corr. Fac.	202	38	46	40	22.0%
O.H. Close Yth. Corr. Fac.	126	28	66	60	52.6
Pine Grove Yth. Conservation Camp	68	9	38	34	55.7
Ventura Yth. Corr. Fac. ^d	174	23	88	80	51.3
Colorado					
Adams Yth. Svcs. Ctr. - Juv. Det. ^d	15	28	9	8	57.1%
Alternative Homes For Yth. ^c	11	1	10	9	90.0
Boys Res. Program ^{c,d}	8	4	5	5	71.4
Grand Mesa Yth. Svcs. Ctr. ^d	34	8	30	26	86.7
Griffith Ctr. for Children - Colorado Springs ^c	7	3	6	6	85.7
Lookout Mtn. Yth. Svcs. Ctr.	140	15	70	64	50.8
Mount View Yth. Svcs. Ctr. ^d	35	51	23	21	67.7
Platte Valley Yth. Svcs. Ctr. ^d	53	14	41	36	76.6
Ridge View Yth. Svcs. Ctr. ^{c,d}	107	136	91	80	83.3
Robert E. DeNier Yth. Svcs. Ctr. ^c	15	1	11	11	78.6
Betty Marler Yth. Svcs. Ctr. ^{c,d}	37	4	35	32	94.1
Zebulon Pike Yth. Svcs. Ctr.	39	2	24	22	62.9
Connecticut					
Juv. Det. Ctr. at Bridgeport Juv.	11	1	5	5	55.6%
Det. Ctr. at Hartford	11	1	5	5	50.0

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APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)

National Survey of Youth in Custody sample and response information for adjudicated youth who participated in the survey, by facility, 2018

Facility name	Number of youth sampled	Number of youth ineligible or excluded due to subsampling ^a	Number of adjudicated youth		
			All completed interviews	Sexual-victimization survey	Youth-level response rate ^b
Delaware					
Ferris School	17	3	9	7	46.7%
Mowlds Cottage	4	8	4	4	100
District of Columbia					
New Beginnings Yth. Dev. Ctr. ^d	26	10	11	10	43.5%
Yth. Svcs. Ctr. (Det.) ^d	5	28	2	2	50.0
Florida					
Alachua Acad. ^{c,e}	28	0	26	23	92.0%
Brevard Group Trtmt. Home ^c	26	7	14	14	58.3
Broward Yth. Trtmt. Ctr. ^c	37	12	28	26	78.8
Central Pasco Girls Acad. ^{c,e}	28	9	18	17	65.4
Columbus Yth. Acad. ^c	46	6	40	36	87.8
Cypress Creek Juv. Off. Corr. Ctr. ^c	81	14	62	58	79.5
Dade Yth. Acad./Dade Res. Fac. ^c	41	17	35	32	86.5
Daytona Juv. Res. Fac. ^c	31	5	26	23	85.2
Dove Vocational Acad. ^{c,e}	22	19	18	16	80.0
Fort Myers Yth. Acad. ^c	26	11	20	18	78.3
Gulf Acad. ^c	48	10	38	33	76.7
Hastings Comprehensive Mental Health Trtmt. Prog. ^c	64	8	53	49	86.0
Highlands Yth. Acad. ^c	69	21	46	42	67.7
Hillsborough Girls Acad. ^{c,e}	17	5	14	12	80.0
Jacksonville Yth. Acad. ^c	21	10	12	11	57.9
Joann Bridges Acad. ^e	28	2	25	22	88.0
Kissimmee Juv. Corr. Trtmt. Ctr. ^c	55	9	17	15	30.6
Lake Acad. in Tampa ^{c,e}	46	13	33	29	70.7
Les Peters Acad. ^c	19	11	12	12	70.6
Liberty Juv. Unit for Specialized Trtmt. ^c	30	4	26	23	85.2
Marion Yth. Acad. ^c	47	11	16	13	31.0
Martin Girls Acad. ^{c,e}	18	6	15	14	82.4
Melbourne Ctr. for Personal Growth ^c	23	11	13	11	52.4
Miami Yth. Acad. ^c	26	4	19	16	69.6
Okeechobee Intensive Halfway House ^c	19	1	9	9	52.9
Okeechobee Juv. Offender Corr. Ctr./Sexual Offender ^c	87	10	48	44	55.7
Okeechobee Yth. Corr. Ctr./Dev. Ctr. ^c	41	11	29	28	75.7
Okeechobee Yth. Trtmt. Ctr. ^c	50	16	32	28	62.2
Orange Yth. Acad./Orange Yth. Acad. - Substance Abuse/Orlando Yth. Acad.	51	16	28	24	53.3
Palm Beach Yth. Acad. ^c	76	9	46	41	59.4
Palmetto Yth. Acad. ^c	39	7	23	22	62.9
Polk Halfway House ^c	19	1	13	11	64.7
St. Johns Yth. Acad. ^c	66	6	31	28	47.5
Tampa Res. Fac. ^c	54	9	29	27	56.3
Union Juv. Res. Fac.	21	5	17	14	77.8
Walton Yth. Acad. for Growth and Change ^c	25	5	19	17	77.3

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APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)**National Survey of Youth in Custody sample and response information for adjudicated youth who participated in the survey, by facility, 2018**

Facility name	Number of youth sampled	Number of youth ineligible or excluded due to subsampling ^a	Number of adjudicated youth		
			All completed interviews	Sexual-victimization survey	Youth-level response rate ^b
Georgia					
Augusta Reg. Yth. Det. Ctr.	44	14	15	13	33.3%
Augusta Yth. Dev. Campus	87	21	57	53	67.1
Bob Richards Reg. Yth. Det. Ctr. ^d	37	57	16	14	41.2
Claxton Reg. Yth. Det. Ctr. ^d	8	15	3	3	42.9
Cohn Reg. Yth. Det. Ctr. ^d	18	17	10	8	50.0
Crisp Reg. Yth. Det. Ctr.	19	23	14	13	76.5
DeKalb Co. Reg. Yth. Det. Ctr.	19	29	8	7	41.2
Eastman Yth. Dev. Campus	80	16	57	50	69.4
Elbert Shaw Reg. Yth. Det. Ctr. ^d	15	22	5	5	33.3
Gainesville Reg. Yth. Det. Ctr. ^d	4	15	1	0	...
Macon Yth. Dev. Campus ^e	33	1	23	21	72.4
Marietta Reg. Yth. Det. Ctr. ^d	10	7	5	5	55.6
Martha K. Glaze Reg. Yth. Det. Ctr.	19	6	12	10	58.8
Metro Reg. Yth. Det. Ctr. ^d	33	10	17	14	46.7
Muscogee Yth. Dev. Ctr.	51	8	31	27	58.7
Rockdale Reg. Yth. Det. Ctr.	36	21	14	14	43.8
Savannah Reg. Yth. Det. Ctr. ^d	70	69	12	11	17.5
Sumter Yth. Dev. Campus	33	19	19	17	56.7
Waycross Reg. Yth. Det. Ctr. ^d	17	21	4	4	25.0
Hawaii					
Hawaii Yth. Corr. Fac. ^d	20	3	12	11	61.1%
Idaho					
Juv. Corr. Ctr. - Lewiston	26	2	25	22	95.7%
Juv. Corr. Ctr. - St. Anthony ^d	137	7	128	116	94.3
O&A Choices - Juv. Corr. Ctr. - Nampa ^d	62	18	51	46	82.1
Sequel Tsi of Idaho ^c	10	0	10	9	100
Summit Yth. Acad. ^c	10	1	9	8	88.9
Illinois					
Illinois Yth. Ctr. - Chicago	52	37	34	32	68.1%
Illinois Yth. Ctr. - Harrisburg	91	61	76	69	84.1
Illinois Yth. Ctr. - Pere Marquette	35	10	24	20	64.5
Illinois Yth. Ctr. - St. Charles	75	76	32	30	44.1
Illinois Yth. Ctr. - Warrenville ^d	25	14	18	17	73.9
Nexus Inc. - Indian Oaks Acad. (Manteno II) ^c	11	1	5	4	44.4
Indiana					
Laporte Juv. Corr. Fac. ^e	30	9	25	24	88.9%
Logansport Juv. Corr. Fac./Trtmt. Unit	128	25	104	93	80.9
Pendleton Juv. Corr. Fac. ^f	177	47	140	125	78.1
Iowa					
Eldora State Training School for Boys	94	11	62	57	67.1%
Kansas					
Juv. Det. Fac. ^{c,d}	3	8	3	3	100%
Kansas Juv. Corr. Complex ^d	170	29	119	103	68.2
Wyandotte Co. Juv. Det. Ctr. ^d	12	17	12	10	100

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APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)**National Survey of Youth in Custody sample and response information for adjudicated youth who participated in the survey, by facility, 2018**

Facility name	Number of youth sampled	Number of youth ineligible or excluded due to subsampling ^a	Number of adjudicated youth		
			All completed interviews	Sexual-victimization survey	Youth-level response rate ^b
Kentucky					
Adair Yth. Dev. Ctr. ^d	16	3	13	11	78.6%
Green River Yth. Dev. Ctr.	17	3	11	9	60.0
Jackson Yth. Dev. Ctr.	11	3	11	10	100
Lake Cumberland Yth. Dev. Ctr.	23	9	16	14	70.0
Mayfield Yth. Dev. Ctr.	21	1	20	17	94.4
Morehead Yth. Dev. Ctr. ^e	14	1	13	12	92.3
Northern Kentucky Yth. Dev. Ctr.	28	4	20	18	72.0
Warren Reg. Juv. Det. Ctr. ^d	3	1	2	2	66.7
Woodsbend Yth. Dev. Ctr.	25	6	15	13	59.1
Louisiana					
Boys & Girls Villages ^c	33	7	18	16	55.2%
Bridge City Ctr. for Yth.	85	15	31	27	35.5
Christian Acres Yth. Ctr., Inc. ^c	70	27	31	28	43.8
Johnny Robinson Boys Home ^c	24	10	19	17	81.0
Rutherford House Group Homes ^c	33	16	17	15	50.0
Swanson Ctr. for Yth. at Columbia (SCYC)	44	5	9	9	22.5
Swanson Ctr. for Yth.	68	38	25	23	37.1
Ware Yth. Ctr. ^{c,d}	13	1	6	5	41.7
Maine					
Long Creek Yth. Dev. Ctr. ^d	41	5	25	22	59.5%
Maryland					
Backbone Mountain Yth. Ctr.	34	14	6	5	16.7%
Green Ridge Yth. Ctr.	12	22	2	2	18.2
Maryland Salem Children's Trust - Resid. & Shelter ^{c,d}	6	4	2	2	33.3
Meadow Mountain Yth. Ctr.	25	13	7	7	30.4
Rite of Passage - Silver Oak Acad. ^{c,e}	33	5	9	8	26.7
Victor Cullen Children's Ctr.	14	2	2	2	15.4
Massachusetts					
Community Adolescent Trtmt. Program ^c	16	1	4	4	26.7%
Eliot Community Human Svcs. - Team Works ^c	11	4	2	2	22.2
Metro Trtmt. Unit	7	2	6	5	83.3
Sharp Transition/Revocation	2	9	1	0	...
Southeast Secure Trtmt. Unit	7	3	3	3	50.0
Spectrum Bright Futures ^c	5	6	2	2	40.0
Springfield Secure Trtmt.	10	3	4	4	44.4
Worcester Secure Trtmt. Ctr.	7		4	3	50.0
Michigan					
Bay Pines Ctr. ^d	32	4	13	11	37.9%
Calumet Trtmt. Ctr. ^c	18	48	5	5	31.3
Lincoln Ctr. ^c	10	69	5	4	44.4
Pioneer Work and Learn ^c	20	1	2	1	5.6
Shawono Ctr.	40	2	15	14	38.9
Vassar House ^{c,e}	22	1	3	2	10.5
Wolverine Secure Trtmt. Ctr. ^{c,d}	49	3	7	6	13.6
Minnesota					
Minnesota Corr. Fac. - Red Wing	56	15	23	21	41.2%

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APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)**National Survey of Youth in Custody sample and response information for adjudicated youth who participated in the survey, by facility, 2018**

Facility name	Number of youth sampled	Number of youth ineligible or excluded due to subsampling ^a	Number of adjudicated youth		
			All completed interviews	Sexual-victimization survey	Youth-level response rate ^b
Mississippi					
Oakley Campus (Units 1 & 2) ^d	66	8	39	32	54.2%
Missouri					
Babler Lodge	9	3	8	7	87.5%
Bissell Hall	19	2	13	11	64.7
Camp Avery	18	4	17	15	93.8
Community Learning Ctr.	6	5	6	6	100
Cornerstone Group Home	11	2	11	10	100
Datema House	8	3	8	7	100
Delmina Woods Yth. Fac. ^e	19	2	19	17	100
Discovery Hall ^e	11	2	10	9	100
Ft. Bellefontaine Campus	18	3	17	15	93.8
Fulton Trtmt. Ctr.	17	3	14	12	80.0
Gentry Res. Trtmt. Ctr.	17	3	16	14	93.3
Girardot Ctr. for Yth. & Family	20	2	19	17	94.4
Hillsboro Trtmt. Ctr.	11	1	11	10	100
Hogan Street Reg. Yth. Ctr.	25	3	23	21	91.3
Montgomery City Yth. Ctr.	15	0	12	10	76.9
Mount Vernon Trtmt. Ctr.	25	6	24	21	95.5
Northwest Reg. Yth. Ctr.	32	4	27	25	86.2
New Madrid Bend Yth. Ctr.	26	1	20	18	75.0
Rich Hill Yth. Dev. Ctr.	18	2	17	15	93.8
Riverbend Trtmt. Ctr.	21	3	17	15	78.9
Sears Yth. Ctr.	46	11	36	32	78.0
Sierra-Osage Trtmt. Ctr. ^e	14	3	14	12	100
Spanish Lake Campus	10	1	2	2	22.2
Twin Rivers Campus ^e	11	0	11	10	100
Watkins Mill Park Camp ^d	45	4	38	33	82.5
Waverly Reg. Yth. Ctr.	41	3	33	30	81.1
Wilson Creek	9	3	9	8	100
Montana					
Pine Hills Yth. Corr. Fac.	39	5	26	24	68.6%
Nebraska					
Home Campus Programs (Boys Town) ^{c,d}	110	2	12	11	11.1%
Yth. Rehab. & Trtmt. Ctr. - Geneva ^e	31	0	6	6	21.4
Yth. Rehab. & Trtmt. Ctr. - Kearney	87	13	7	6	7.7
Nevada					
Caliente Yth. Ctr. ^d	109	23	11	10	10.2%
Nevada Yth. Training Ctr.	49	16	5	5	11.4
Summit View Yth. Ctr.	40	11	4	4	11.1
New Hampshire					
Sununu Yth. Svcs. Ctr. ^d	27	13	10	8	33.3%
New Jersey					
Albert Elias Res. Community Home	13	5	9	9	81.8%
Costello Preparatory Acad.	18	4	9	8	50.0
Essex Res. Community Home	6	4	2	1	20.0
Green Res. Community Home	8	3	4	4	57.1

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APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)**National Survey of Youth in Custody sample and response information for adjudicated youth who participated in the survey, by facility, 2018**

Facility name	Number of youth sampled	Number of youth ineligible or excluded due to subsampling ^a	Number of adjudicated youth		
			All completed interviews	Sexual-victimization survey	Youth-level response rate ^b
Juv. Female Secure Care & Intake Fac. ^e	9	1	5	4	50.0
Juv. Medium Security Fac.	37	10	11	9	27.3
New Jersey Training School	113	38	58	52	51.0
Pinelands Res. Community Home	14	4	10	9	75.0
Southern Transitional	13	9	6	5	41.7
Voorhees Res. Community Home	10	14	4	4	44.4
Warren Res. Community Home	12	4	6	5	45.5
New Mexico					
Camino Nuevo Yth. Ctr. ^d	49	3	34	31	70.5%
Eagle Nest Reintegration Ctr.	2	3	1	1	50.0
J. Paul Taylor Ctr.	35	2	25	25	75.8
San Juan Co. Juv. Det. Ctr. ^c	5	0	4	4	80.0
Yth. Diagnostic & Dev. Ctr. (Males)	44	7	32	30	75.0
New York					
Brentwood Res. Ctr. ^e	17	3	6	5	33.3%
Brookwood Secure Ctr.	36	15	13	13	40.6
Columbia Secure Ctr. for Girls ^e	9	1	3	2	25.0
Finger Lakes Res. Ctr.	35	10	22	20	64.5
Goshen Secure Ctr.	26	2	16	14	60.9
Highland Res. Ctr.	22	2	7	6	31.6
Industry Limited Secure Ctr.	30	7	7	6	22.2
Lincoln Hall ^c	27	2	6	5	20.0
MacCormick Secure Ctr.	14	0	2	2	15.4
Red Hook Res. Ctr.	5	5	2	2	40.0
Sgt. Henry Johnson Yth. Leadership Acad.	9	2	5	4	50.0
Taberg Res. Ctr. for Girls ^e	24	2	10	9	40.9
North Carolina					
Chatham Yth. Dev. Ctr. ^d	31	0	7	7	25.0%
Edgecombe Yth. Dev. Ctr.	34	3	22	21	70.0
Lenoir Yth. Dev. Ctr.	30	7	13	11	40.7
Stonewall Jackson Yth. Dev. Ctr.	109	7	28	25	25.5
North Dakota					
North Dakota Yth. Corr. Ctr. ^d	40	16	23	19	52.8%
Prairie Learning Ctr. ^c	24	1	9	8	38.1
Ohio					
Boys Village Campus ^c	17	6	5	4	26.7%
Ctr. for Adolescent Svcs. ^{c,e}	6	10	4	3	60.0
Central Ohio Yth. Ctr. ^{c,d}	13	11	3	2	16.7
Circleville Juv. Corr. Fac.	132	27	60	54	45.4
Cuyahoga Hills Juv. Corr. Fac.	186	18	49	44	26.2
Indian River Juv. Corr. Fac.	102	29	39	34	37.4
Oklahoma					
Central Oklahoma Juv. Ctr.	52	13	12	10	21.7%
Level E Boys Group Home ^c	13	5	4	4	33.3
Oklahoma Juv. Ctr. for Girls ^e	9	6	3	3	37.5
Rocmnd Group Home ^c	13	10	3	3	25.0

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APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)**National Survey of Youth in Custody sample and response information for adjudicated youth who participated in the survey, by facility, 2018**

Facility name	Number of youth sampled	Number of youth ineligible or excluded due to subsampling ^a	Number of adjudicated youth		
			All completed interviews	Sexual-victimization survey	Youth-level response rate ^b
Southwest Oklahoma Juv. Ctr. (Manitou)	60	3	24	22	40.7
Speck Homes Inc. ^c	10	2	1	1	11.1
Tulsa Co. Juv. Det. Home ^{c,d}	49	73	1	1	2.4
Oregon					
Buckman House ^c	9	2	6	5	62.5%
Camp Florence Work/Study	17	0	14	13	86.7
Camp Tillamook	14	3	12	11	84.6
Cordero Res. Trtmt. Program ^c	13	2	9	8	66.7
Eastern Oregon Yth. Corr. Fac.	29	1	26	23	88.5
Haag Home for Boys, Inc. ^c	15	4	10	9	64.3
Homestead Yth. & Family Svcs., Inc. ^c	10	0	6	5	55.6
J-Bar-J Boys Ranch Inc. ^c	20	5	17	15	83.3
MacLaren Yth. Corr. Fac. ^f	175	95	96	85	54.1
Oak Creek Yth. Corr. Fac. ^e	51	7	47	42	91.3
Parrott Creek Res. Program ^c	15	4	12	11	78.6
River Bend Yth. Accountability Camp	17	5	10	9	60.0
Rogue Valley Yth. Corr. Fac.	79	7	65	58	81.7
St. Mary's Home for Boys ^c	23	2	20	18	85.7
Tillamook Yth. Corr. Fac.	38	4	33	30	85.7
Young Women's Transitional Program ^e	11	2	10	9	90.0
Pennsylvania					
Loysville Yth. Dev. Ctr.	87	23	23	22	28.6%
North Central Secure Trtmt. Unit - Admissions	51	15	24	21	45.7
North Central Secure Trtmt. Unit - Green ^e	24	7	10	9	42.9
North Central Secure Trtmt. Unit - Reed ^e	23	5	10	9	42.9
Raphael House ^c	14	2	4	4	30.8
South Mountain Secure Trtmt. Unit	25	7	11	9	40.9
Yth. Forestry Camp #2	37	7	9	8	24.2
Yth. Forestry Camp #3	30	18	19	17	60.7
Rhode Island					
Harmony Hill School, Inc. ^c	13	3	9	7	63.6%
Ocean Tides Inc.	21	7	16	15	83.3
Thomas C. Slater Training School for Yth. ^d	36	14	18	16	50.0
South Carolina					
AMIkids Beaufort ^c	15	7	2	1	7.7%
AMIkids Georgetown ^c	14	6	0	0	...
AMIkids Piedmont ^c	14	1	1	0	...
AMIkids Sandhills ^c	11	0	2	2	20.0
Bridges Campus - Generations Alternative Program ^c	15	2	6	5	38.5
Broad River Road Complex ^d	113	56	12	10	9.8
Camp Aspen ^c	11	2	1	1	10.0
Camp Bennetsville #1 ^c	13	7	1	1	8.3

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APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)**National Survey of Youth in Custody sample and response information for adjudicated youth who participated in the survey, by facility, 2018**

Facility name	Number of youth sampled	Number of youth ineligible or excluded due to subsampling ^a	Number of adjudicated youth		
			All completed interviews	Sexual-victimization survey	Youth-level response rate ^b
Horizon Campus - Generations Group Home ^c	15	2	2	2	14.3
Midlands Ctr. ^d	65	23	1	1	1.7
New Foundations Home for Children ^{c,d}	23	3	2	1	4.8
White Pines #1 ^c	14	7	1	1	8.3
South Dakota					
Aurora Plains Acad. ^{c,d}	7	1	3	3	50.0%
Our Home Asap ^c	14	3	3	3	23.1
Western So. Dakota Juv. Srvc. Ctr. ^{c,d}	11	4	9	9	90.0
Tennessee					
Gateway Acad. for Young Men ^c	10	0	1	1	11.1%
Mountain View Acad. for Young Men ^c	63	11	13	13	22.8
Wilder Yth. Dev. Ctr.	102	26	27	25	26.9
Texas					
AMKids Rio Grande Valley ^c	9	1	4	3	37.5%
Ayres House	18	3	14	12	75.0
Cottrell House	17	5	10	9	60.0
Edna Tamayo House	13	4	9	8	72.7
Evins Reg. Juv. Ctr.	108	26	58	52	53.6
Gainesville State School ^f	173	45	102	94	60.3
Garza Co. Reg. Juv. Ctr. ^c	32	9	27	24	85.7
Giddings State School ^f	186	24	132	120	71.4
Gulf Coast Trade Ctr. ^c	59	47	31	29	54.7
McFadden Ranch	41	7	28	25	69.4
McLennan Co. State Juv. Corr. Fac.	201	29	124	113	62.4
Ron Jackson State Juv. Corr. Complex Unit I ^d	144	88	111	100	76.9
Schaeffer House	14	6	10	10	76.9
Willoughby House	20	0	15	13	72.2
Utah					
Ascent Country Res. Group Home (Mona) ^c	10	0	9	8	88.9%
Decker Lake Yth. Ctr.	20	5	7	6	31.6
Farmington Bay Yth. Ctr. ^e	7	1	4	3	50.0
Millcreek Yth. Ctr.	56	4	21	18	36.0
Southwest Utah Yth. Ctr.	10	2	6	5	55.6
Slate Canyon Yth. Ctr. ^d	22	5	10	9	45.0
Vermont					
Woodside Juv. Rehab. Ctr. ^d	9	1	7	6	75.0%
Virginia					
Blue Ridge Juv. Det. ^{c,d}	6	1	3	3	50.0%
Bon Air Juv. Corr. Ctr. ^d	202	12	84	74	40.7
Chesapeake Juv. Srvc. ^{c,d}	21	1	4	3	15.8
Crater Yth. Care Commission ^{c,d}	5	1	0	0	...
Richmond Juv. Det. Ctr. ^{c,d}	18	8	3	3	17.6
Shenandoah Valley Juv. Ctr. ^c	6	3	4	3	60.0
Virginia Beach Juv. Det. Ctr. ^c	18	5	10	8	50.0

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APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)

National Survey of Youth in Custody sample and response information for adjudicated youth who participated in the survey, by facility, 2018

Facility name	Number of youth sampled	Number of youth ineligible or excluded due to subsampling ^a	Number of adjudicated youth		
			All completed interviews	Sexual-victimization survey	Youth-level response rate ^b
Washington					
Canyon View Community Fac.	13	2	6	5	45.5%
Echo Glen Children's Ctr. ^d	83	5	11	9	12.0
Green Hill School	141	33	60	51	40.2
Naselle Yth. Camp	69	35	30	27	43.5
Oakridge State Community Fac.	8	5	4	3	42.9
Parke Creek Trtmt. Ctr.	8	7	2	2	28.6
Sunrise Community Fac. ^c	9	4	3	3	37.5
Touchstone	10	11	3	3	33.3
Twin Rivers Community Fac.	13	5	6	5	41.7
Woodinville Community Fac.	15	2	7	6	46.2
West Virginia					
Donald R. Kuhn Juv. Det. & Diagnostic Ctr. ^d	29	15	21	19	73.1%
Gene Spadaro Juv. Ctr. ^{c,d}	12	20	8	8	72.7
J.M. "Chick" Buckbee Juv. Ctr.	16	7	8	8	53.3
James H. Tiger Morton Juv. Ctr. ^d	9	11	8	7	87.5
Kenneth Honey Rubenstein Juv. Ctr.	35	5	30	28	90.3
Sam Perdue Juv. Ctr.	12	1	10	9	90.0
Wisconsin					
Copper Lake School ^e	13	0	5	4	36.4%
Homme Yth. and Family Programs (Main Campus) ^c	14	4	5	4	30.8
Lincoln Hills School	108	5	15	13	13.4
Mendota Juv. Trtmt. Ctr.	27	3	11	9	37.5
Wyoming					
Wyoming Boys' School	67	11	40	36	59.0%
Wyoming Girls' School ^e	35	14	12	11	34.4

Note: Participation in the *National Survey of Youth in Custody, 2018*, included 6,049 youth randomly assigned to the sexual-victimization survey and 699 youth randomly assigned to the survey on facility living conditions, mental health, drug and alcohol use, education, or other topics. Facilities house males only unless otherwise noted.

...Not available.

^aYouth were considered ineligible if they were mentally or physically incapacitated, admitted to the facility within 2 weeks prior to the data-collection period, transferred or released after sample selection but before the data collection period, or excluded based on subsampling within the facility. See *Methodology*.

^bBased on responses to the sexual-victimization survey, except where interviews from the sexual-victimization survey were excluded because of extreme or inconsistent response patterns. See *Methodology*.

^cFacility held state-placed youth but was not state-owned or -operated.

^dFacility housed both males and females. Both were sampled at this facility.

^eFacility housed females only.

^fYouth subsampled after initial sample was selected.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Survey of Youth in Custody, 2018*.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Percent of youth reporting sexual victimization, by facility, 2018

Facility name	Percent ^a	95% confidence interval	
		Lower bound	Upper bound
All facilities – U.S. total	7.1%	6.3%	7.9%
Alabama			
Mitchell Program - The Bridge ^d	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%
Mt. Meigs Campus	4.1	2.5	6.8
Vacca Campus	6.5	3.3	12.1
Alaska			
McLaughlin Yth. Ctr. ^c	8.2%	5.2%	12.5%
Arizona			
Adobe Mountain School ^c	8.2%	5.4%	12.3%
Arkansas			
Arkansas Juv. Assess. & Trtmt. Ctr. ^{c,d}	14.3%	10.1%	19.9%
Dermott Juv. Corr. Fac.	4.3	1.5	12.0
Lewisville Juv. Trtmt. Ctr.	5.9	2.3	14.4
California			
O.H. Close Yth. Corr. Fac.	3.3%	1.3%	8.5%
Pine Grove Yth. Conservation Camp	3.0	0.8	10.9
Ventura Yth. Corr. Fac. ^c	4.5	2.2	8.9
Colorado			
Grand Mesa Yth. Svcs. Ctr. ^c	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
Lookout Mtn. Yth. Svcs. Ctr.	6.3	3.1	12.1
Mount View Yth. Svcs. Ctr. ^c	0.0	0.0	7.1
Platte Valley Yth. Svcs. Ctr. ^c	5.7	2.6	12.2
Ridge View Yth. Svcs. Ctr. ^{c,d}	5.1	3.1	8.1
Betty Marler Yth. Svcs. Ctr. ^{c,d}	12.5	8.8	17.5
Zebulon Pike Yth. Svcs. Ctr.	9.1	3.6	21.0
Florida			
Alachua Acad. ^{b,d}	4.3%	1.9%	9.9%
Broward Yth. Trtmt. Ctr. ^d	0.0	0.0	4.6
Central Pasco Girls Acad. ^{b,d}	0.0	0.0	9.1
Columbus Yth. Acad. ^d	0.0	0.0	2.4
Cypress Creek Juv. Off. Corr. Ctr. ^d	8.6	5.5	13.3
Dade Yth. Acad./Dade Res. Fac. ^d	12.5	8.1	18.9
Daytona Juv. Res. Fac. ^d	4.3	1.6	11.2
Dove Vocational Acad. ^{b,d}	0.0	0.0	6.9
Fort Myers Yth. Acad. ^d	0.0	0.0	6.9
Gulf Acad. ^d	21.2	14.1	30.6
Hastings Comprehensive Mental Health Trtmt. Prog. ^d	22.4	17.3	28.6
Highlands Yth. Acad. ^d	9.5	5.2	16.8
Joann Bridges Acad. ^b	4.5	1.8	11.1
Lake Acad. in Tampa ^{b,d}	13.8	7.8	23.3
Liberty Juv. Unit for Specialized Trtmt. ^d	26.1	18.1	36.0
Miami Yth. Acad. ^d	12.5	5.3	26.7
Okeechobee Juv. Offender Corr. Ctr./Sexual Offender ^d	7.4	3.3	16.0
Okeechobee Yth. Corr. Ctr./Dev. Ctr. ^d	7.1	3.3	14.9
Okeechobee Yth. Trtmt. Ctr. ^d	3.6	1.0	11.7
Orange Yth. Acad./Orange Yth. Acad. - Substance Abuse/Orlando Yth. Acad.	12.5	5.6	25.7
Palm Beach Yth. Acad. ^d	10.0	5.1	18.6
Palmetto Yth. Acad. ^d	9.1	3.6	21.0
St. Johns Yth. Acad. ^d	10.7	4.6	23.1
Tampa Res. Fac. ^d	3.8	1.0	13.7
Walton Yth. Acad. for Growth and Change ^d	17.6	9.1	31.4

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APPENDIX TABLE 2 (continued)**Percent of youth reporting sexual victimization, by facility, 2018**

Facility name	Percent ^a	95% confidence interval	
		Lower bound	Upper bound
Georgia			
Augusta Yth. Dev. Campus	7.5%	4.0%	13.5%
Eastman Yth. Dev. Campus	4.3	1.8	9.8
Macon Yth. Dev. Campus ^b	19.0	10.6	31.8
Muscogee Yth. Dev. Ctr.	3.7	1.0	12.6
Idaho			
Juv. Corr. Ctr. - Lewiston	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
Juv. Corr. Ctr. - St. Anthony ^c	12.9	10.9	15.3
O&A Choices - Juv. Corr. Ctr. - Nampa ^c	8.7	5.3	13.9
Illinois			
Illinois Yth. Ctr. - Chicago	3.1%	1.0%	9.7%
Illinois Yth. Ctr. - Harrisburg	10.5	7.3	14.8
Illinois Yth. Ctr. - Pere Marquette	0.0	0.0	8.2
Illinois Yth. Ctr. - St. Charles	16.7	8.8	29.4
Illinois Yth. Ctr. - Warrenville ^c	12.5	5.5	25.9
Indiana			
Laporte Juv. Corr. Fac. ^b	8.3%	4.5%	15.1%
Logansport Juv. Corr. Fac./Trtmt. Unit	5.4	3.4	8.3
Pendleton Juv. Corr. Fac. ^b	7.2	4.9	10.4
Iowa			
Eldora State Training School for Boys	12.3%	7.9%	18.6%
Kansas			
Kansas Juv. Corr. Complex ^c	8.8%	6.0%	12.9%
Kentucky			
Mayfield Yth. Dev. Ctr.	12.5%	6.3%	23.3%
Northern Kentucky Yth. Dev. Ctr.	5.6	1.7	16.6
Louisiana			
Christian Acres Yth. Ctr., Inc. ^d	3.6%	0.8%	13.8%
Johnny Robinson Boys Home ^d	0.0	0.0	6.9
Maine			
Long Creek Yth. Dev. Ctr. ^c	9.1%	3.6%	21.2%
Minnesota			
Minnesota Corr. Fac. - Red Wing	6.6%	2.8%	14.8%
Mississippi			
Oakley Campus (Units 1 & 2) ^c	3.1%	0.8%	11.2%
Missouri			
Camp Avery	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%
Delmina Woods Yth. Fac. ^b	5.9	2.9	11.5
Ft. Bellefontaine Campus	0.0	0.0	5.2
Girardot Ctr. for Yth. & Family	0.0	0.0	3.7
Hogan Street Reg. Yth. Ctr.	4.8	2.1	10.3
Mount Vernon Trtmt. Ctr.	4.8	2.1	10.4
Northwest Reg. Yth. Ctr.	0.0	0.0	3.5
New Madrid Bend Yth. Ctr.	11.1	5.3	21.8
Rich Hill Yth. Dev. Ctr.	6.7	2.8	15.1
Riverbend Trtmt. Ctr.	13.3	6.2	26.3
Sears Yth. Ctr.	0.0	0.0	3.7
Watkins Mill Park Camp ^c	6.1	3.0	12.0
Waverly Reg. Yth. Ctr.	3.3	1.2	8.8
Montana			
Pine Hills Yth. Corr. Fac.	8.3%	3.5%	18.7%
New Jersey			
New Jersey Training School	14.3%	8.5%	23.1%

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APPENDIX TABLE 2 (continued)

Percent of youth reporting sexual victimization, by facility, 2018

Facility name	Percent ^a	95% confidence interval	
		Lower bound	Upper bound
New Mexico			
Camino Nuevo Yth. Ctr. ^c	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%
J. Paul Taylor Ctr.	4.0	1.4	10.9
Yth. Diagnostic & Dev. Ctr. (Males)	0.0	0.0	4.2
New York			
Finger Lakes Res. Ctr.	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%
North Carolina			
Edgecombe Yth. Dev. Ctr.	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%
North Dakota			
North Dakota Yth. Corr. Ctr. ^c	0.0%	0.0%	10.1%
Ohio			
Circleville Juv. Corr. Fac.	16.7%	10.5%	25.4%
Indian River Juv. Corr. Fac.	8.8	3.5	20.5
Oregon			
Eastern Oregon Yth. Corr. Fac.	4.3%	1.7%	10.4%
J-Bar-J Boys Ranch Inc. ^d	6.7	2.5	16.8
MacLaren Yth. Corr. Fac. ^d	6.4	3.4	11.8
Oak Creek Yth. Corr. Fac. ^b	14.3	10.3	19.5
Rogue Valley Yth. Corr. Fac.	10.3	6.9	15.2
St. Mary's Home for Boys ^d	11.1	5.7	20.5
Tillamook Yth. Corr. Fac.	6.9	3.5	13.1
Pennsylvania			
Yth. Forestry Camp #3	0.0%	0.0%	9.6%
Rhode Island			
Ocean Tides Inc.	6.7%	2.3%	17.9%
Texas			
Evins Reg. Juv. Ctr.	13.5%	8.1%	21.6%
Gainesville State School ^d	16.0	11.7	21.4
Garza Co. Reg. Juv. Ctr. ^d	0.0	0.0	4.2
Giddings State School ^d	2.5	1.3	4.9
Gulf Coast Trade Ctr. ^d	3.4	0.9	12.3
McFadden Ranch	0.0	0.0	6.0
McLennan Co. State Juv. Corr. Fac.	16.1	12.1	21.1
Ron Jackson State Juv. Corr. Complex Unit 1 ^c	14.0	10.1	19.1
Virginia			
Bon Air Juv. Corr. Ctr. ^c	6.0%	2.7%	12.8%
Washington			
Green Hill School	8.2%	4.0%	16.2%
Naselle Yth. Camp	2.6	0.6	10.2
West Virginia			
Donald R. Kuhn Juv. Det. & Diagnostic Ctr. ^c	5.3%	1.6%	15.7%
Kenneth Honey Rubenstein Juv. Ctr.	0.0	0.0	2.9
Wyoming			
Wyoming Boys' School	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%

Note: Facility estimates were listed if they met all of the following criteria: (1) The estimates were based on at least 15 youth who completed the sexual-victimization survey, (2) the facility had a 30% response rate or greater, and (3) the estimates were sufficiently precise to detect a high rate (25% or greater) and had a minimum coefficient of variation of 30%. See *Methodology*. Facilities housed only males unless otherwise noted.

^aYouth were asked to report on incidents of sexual victimization by another youth or facility staff in the past 12 months, or since admission to the facility if they had been in the facility for less than 12 months.

^bFacility housed females only.

^cFacility housed both males and females. Both were sampled at this facility.

^dFacility was locally or privately operated and held state-placed youth.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Survey of Youth in Custody, 2018.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. Jeffrey H. Anderson is the director.

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